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41. **SYNCHRONISM.**—The relative time of flowering of different species is a subject that naturally suggests itself to every collector, and, by a careful collation of observations, is capable of being well systematized. Every botanical excursion ought to furnish some materials for this purpose, and we call for contributions. Mr. Bower, informs us that of two species of native *Dentaria* cultivated in his garden, *D. laciniata*, was two weeks in advance of *D. maxima*, showing in this a marked distinction between the two species.

On the 14th of May, when every apple tree was in bloom, we made a short trip to Bergen Neck, and noted two or three points in this connection. In a partially drained swamp we found *Azalea nudiflora* and *Viola primulæfolia* in perfection of blossom. Some of the heads of this *Azalea* resembled, in their crowded umbel, *Rhododendron*. The *Azalea* head has about fifteen long peduncled flowers, but in these cases, owing to the shortening of the internodes, several heads were brought near together, giving a close cluster, effective as a mass, but lacking the grace of the separate ones. *Vaccinium corymbosum* was in flower close by.

How long this violet had been flowering we cannot say, and saw no other white violets to compare with it. *V. cucullata* had begun to appear in this neighborhood more than a month before, but was now abundant and tall scaped. *V. pubescens* seemed to be past its prime, although it had not showed itself nearly so early. We believe that most of our violets have a season of some weeks at least before they cease to display their petals, after which, as is well known, the stemless ones, at least, produce apetalous flowers throughout the summer—Is this change owing to variation in temperature, moisture, or light, or is it connected with the departure of some insect visitors? Will some one who has the opportunity to watch violets report to us the insects they find attracted by them?

Of Ranunculaceæ, *Anemone nemorosa* had quite disappeared in woods which two weeks earlier abounded in them, and *Thalictrum anemonoides*, which was scarce at best, had but a few stragglers left. Columbine was swinging its red bells over the rocks, apparently good for a week more at least. *Actæa alba* was in fresh flower, but *Cimicifuga racemosa* only in bud. *Ranunculus abortivus* was matured, having been out several weeks, but *R. recurvatus* was either scarce or just beginning to show its blossoms.

Of other orders, *Barbarea vulgaris* had newly minted its gold. *Claytonia* had been in bloom for more than a month, and was full of pods, with a few deep colored blossoms at the top—the sepals of these partaking of the deep color and pink veins with the petals. *Geranium maculatum* was not yet in its prime, and *Pyrus arbutifolia* hardly. The buds of *Viburnum acerifolium* were yet very immature, but the Dog-wood silvered the fresh green of the woods, while the male catkins of the Beech were withered.

Of Endogens, *Arisæma triphyllum*, *Trillium cernuum*, and *Smilacina bifolia* were in good flower, but *S. racemosa* and *Medeola Virginica* had some time to wait, and *Polygonatum biflorum* was only partially expanded. *Uvularia perfoliata* hung out bright bells, and *Hypoxys* was sparsely showing its yellow stars.

Antennaria plantaginifolia had finely developed male flowers; we did not notice the pistillate, but have the impression that they were in condition some weeks earlier: we should like to be enlightened on this point. So early as April the 9th, we found the Aspen in this neighborhood with the pistillate catkins on several trees more advanced than the staminate on one close by.

42. *Viola pedata*, L.; var. *alba*. A white flowered variety of the Bird-foot violet was found near Flushing L. I., by C. L. Allen, of Brooklyn. It is not mentioned in Gray's Manual; "Sometimes pale or even white," T. & G. Flora; "rarely almost white," State Flora. In the specimens referred to the petals are quite white. G. T.

43. *Senebiera didyma*, Pers.—Appeared spontaneously along with *Galinsoga parviflora*, Cav., in the yard at 96 4th Ave., three years ago.
T. E. A.

44. The American Journal of Science and Arts for May, contains a generous notice of our Bulletin, and a number of Botanical items of unusual interest. Mr. Bower's name has been misspelled Brown.

45. Notes and Queries.—What is the explanation of the sudden discharge of pollen from *Broussonetia*? Do the Locust and *Catalpa* propagate themselves by seed in our region?

46. *Anemone fungus*.—Several weeks since, in a wood on Bergen Neck, we noticed that nearly all the sterile fronds of *Anemone nemorosa* had a peculiar fern like appearance, and, on investigation, found on the under side a series of angular black spots, which made the likeness still stronger. It was evidently a fungized growth, and was referred by the Lyceum of Natural History to Prof. A. M. Edwards, who reports.

I found it to be *Puccinia Anemones*, a parasite very common both here and in Europe. It is peculiar to this plant and position, so much so that with its black coloured spots upon the deeply cleft leaves, it is not to be wondered at that at one time this was taken for a fern; and even now it is sometimes known as the Conjuror or Chalmers's fern, as Ray in his "Synopsis" (3rd edition, 1724) describes it, in company with the Maidenhair and Wallrun fern. This whole group of microscopie Fungi, infesting both plants and animals, is of extreme interest; the Brand of the Wheat, the Oidium of the Grape, as well as many diseases which "flesh is heir to," being at least, accompanied, if not caused, by these quick growing atomies. Those who desire to learn more concerning them will find profit and amusement in perusing Mr. M. C. Cooke's little "Rust, Smut Mildew, and Mould"—Hardwicke. If Botanists will send me Fungus infested plants I shall feel obliged.
A. M. E.

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